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will welcome with joy a vocabulary which indicates clearly the English pronunciation.

The tendency in the notes is to give few references and generous translations. The latter always emphasize an easy and graceful rendering of the Latin, the attainment of which is more than a justification of any generosity. At the end of each chapter in book i is given a short list of questions on syntax and forms. Such questions must be a help—where in many a schoolroom help is sadly needed—in the assignment and clear understanding of what is required.

The book shows a care in preparation which leaves little to be corrected in a new edition. The last sentence on p. xxxi, awkward at the best, needs a comma. Numbering would improve the groups of related words. It is not easy to see to what group certain words, such as *ager* and *malus*, belong. Is not “unfriendly disposed” (p. 177) a slip? Writing *ac* with short *a*, it might be asked why the editors did not follow the Hale-Buck grammar in *magnus* and *ignis* also. The expression “genitive of the whole” is used, but the terminology in general, while quite consistent with the new grammar, is that which is as yet familiar to the majority of pupils.

Judged as a whole, the book shows singleness of purpose, a scholarly evenness, and a steady resistance to the modern demand for entertainment—qualities which assure it a good place, even in the crowded family of Caesar textbooks.

ANNA S. JONES

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Greek Prose Composition. For Use in Colleges. By EDWARD H. SPIEKER. American Book Co., 1904. Pp. 276. \$1.30.

In plan and scope this book is similar to the *Greek Composition* of Sidgwick. The exercises are all in connected narrative, and they are not “based upon” a Greek original, or, at least, a reference to the original is not given to the student. There is material enough—145 exercises—for a full four years’ course. Most of the passages are narrative in form, the earlier ones rather easier than those in Sidgwick’s book, and better suited to our average freshman; at the close there are twelve oratorical and twelve philosophical selections from English authors. The exercises are sufficiently idiomatic in expression to give the student cause for reflection; at times, perhaps, the effort to afford an illustration of what must not be used in Greek leads to an overstraining of the English use, as, for instance, “rushed on deck and leaped into the water, *swimming towards him*” (xiii). The notes in the earlier portion might call attention more frequently to the excellent Syntactical Introduction. In writing Greek composition the freshman is usually eager to receive a suggestion, and this need not be so definite as to eliminate the necessity of effort on his part. In the later portion, on the other hand, notes suggesting the Greek concrete form of expression for the English abstract are more frequent than they need be. The renderings that are here offered are generally good, but occasionally they do not correctly convey the meaning of

the English. For example, *συσταδόν*, *at close quarters*, does not translate "a close and bloody action" (cvi), nor does *βιάζεσθαι* correspond to "exposed to violence" in cxxx, however correct it might be in another connection; for "if he had the power" in vii the indicative would be better than the optative. The vocabulary is in general adequate. I should suggest that in a second edition contract verbs be given regularly in the infinitive, rather than in the contracted first singular; neuters in *-os* should be marked more consistently, and *ἔλεος* need not be included among them; the declension of proper names should be indicated when there is a possibility of error. Prepositions and temporal conjunctions are partly omitted in the vocabulary, a fault not entirely remedied by the possibility of finding them in the Introductory Notes, especially as the alphabetical order there followed is the Greek and not the English. Of other omissions I have noted *bury*, *owner*, and *island*; *ὁ φεβγών* is given for *plaintiff*. Under pronouns in the Introduction it would not be amiss to mention the demonstrative use of the article, and the article with the participle (§ 33) might well be treated under this head on account of the frequent confusion of this idiom with some pronominal constructions.

These suggestions are not made in a fault-finding spirit. The book is an excellent one, and will be welcomed even by teachers who may prefer Sidgwick, because an occasional change from one to the other will be not only a relief to the teacher but an advantage to the student. In advanced work Sidgwick will perhaps continue to be preferred—*ἄλλως τε καὶ* because it holds the key to the the situation, or vice versa.

A. G. LAIRD

Propertius. Translated by J. S. PHILLIMORE. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1906. Pp. xi+183. \$1.00.

This version, the work of an editor of Propertius, himself favorably known as a writer of graceful verse, is of twofold interest. In the first place Phillimore's prose is in the main a successful rendering of his author, and in the second place he gives us in some eighty footnotes, indicating departures from the Oxford edition, his latest views on the text. Some of these proposed readings are new conjectures, and taken together they are indicative of a disposition to relinquish the ultra-conservative attitude adopted by the author in 1902.

Of the many points which invite discussion I must content myself with referring to a very few.

i. 21 was surely not written, as Phillimore says (see also Plessis *Epitaphes* 1905), "for a cenotaph." A grave-inscription does not address any single individual, but all who may chance to pass that way. i. 17. 3, *nec mihi solito*, is taken = *et mihi insolito*. This may well be right; cf. i. 20. 14, *nec expertos = et inexpertos*. After ii. 6. 16 Phillimore inserts iii. 18. 29 f. Butler had already proposed this transposition, but it remained for our editor to make it possible by his emendation of *hic* to *hinc*. Without this change the sense was